

Fig. 1

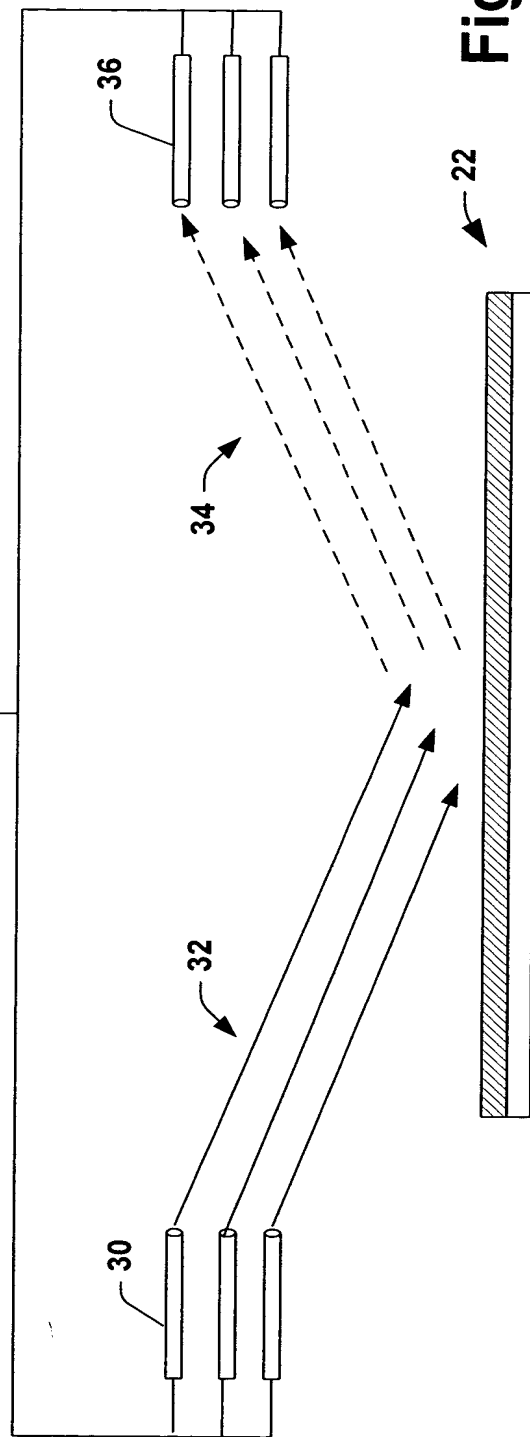
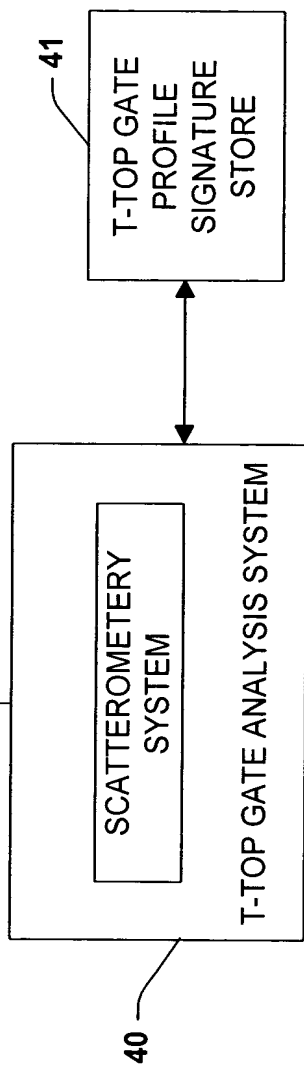
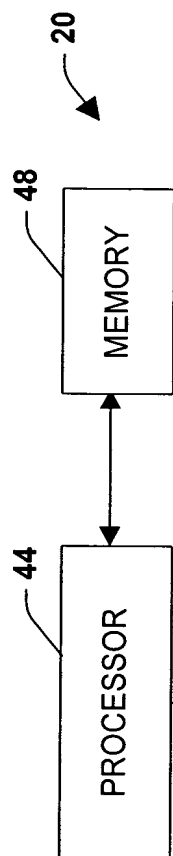


Fig. 2

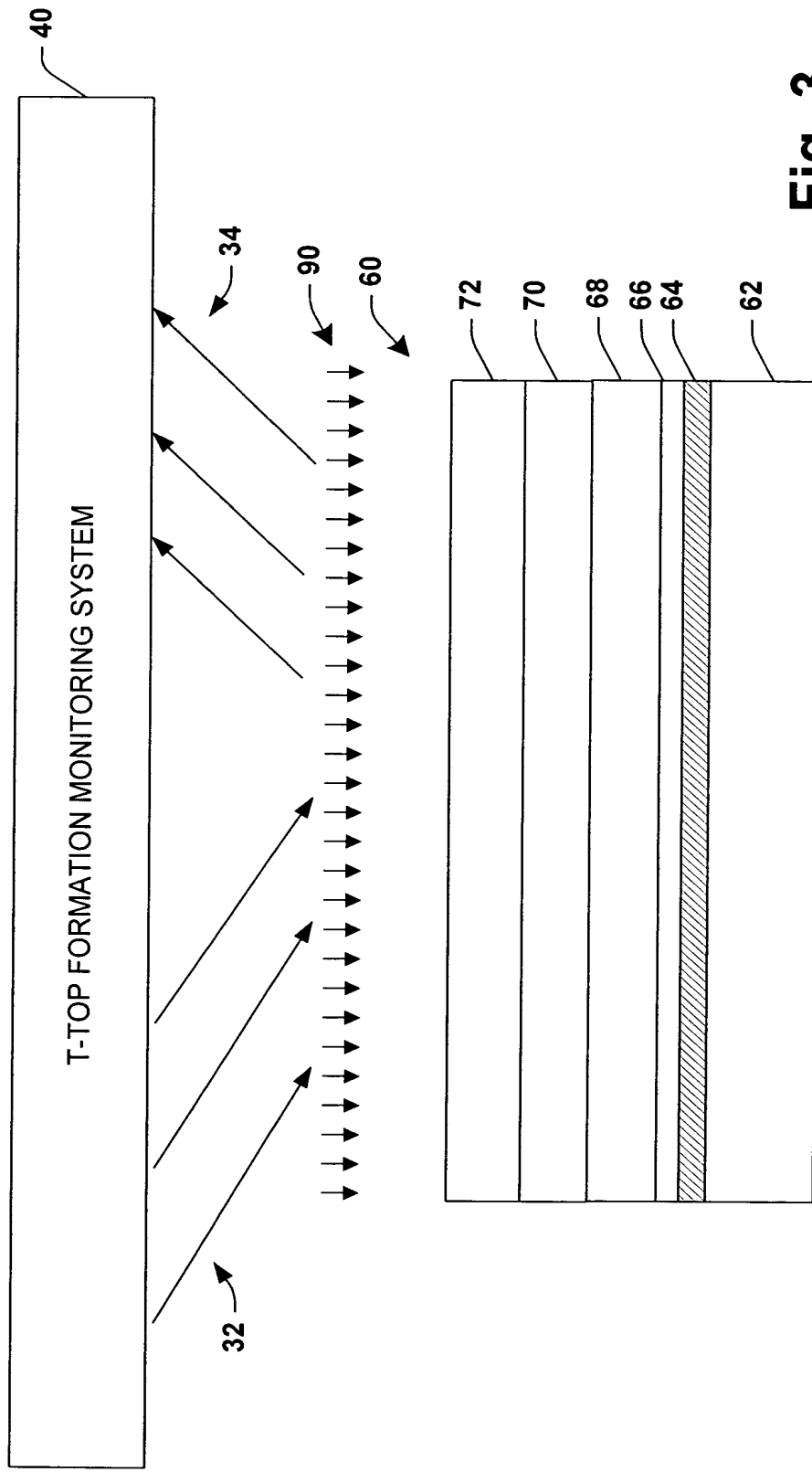


Fig. 3

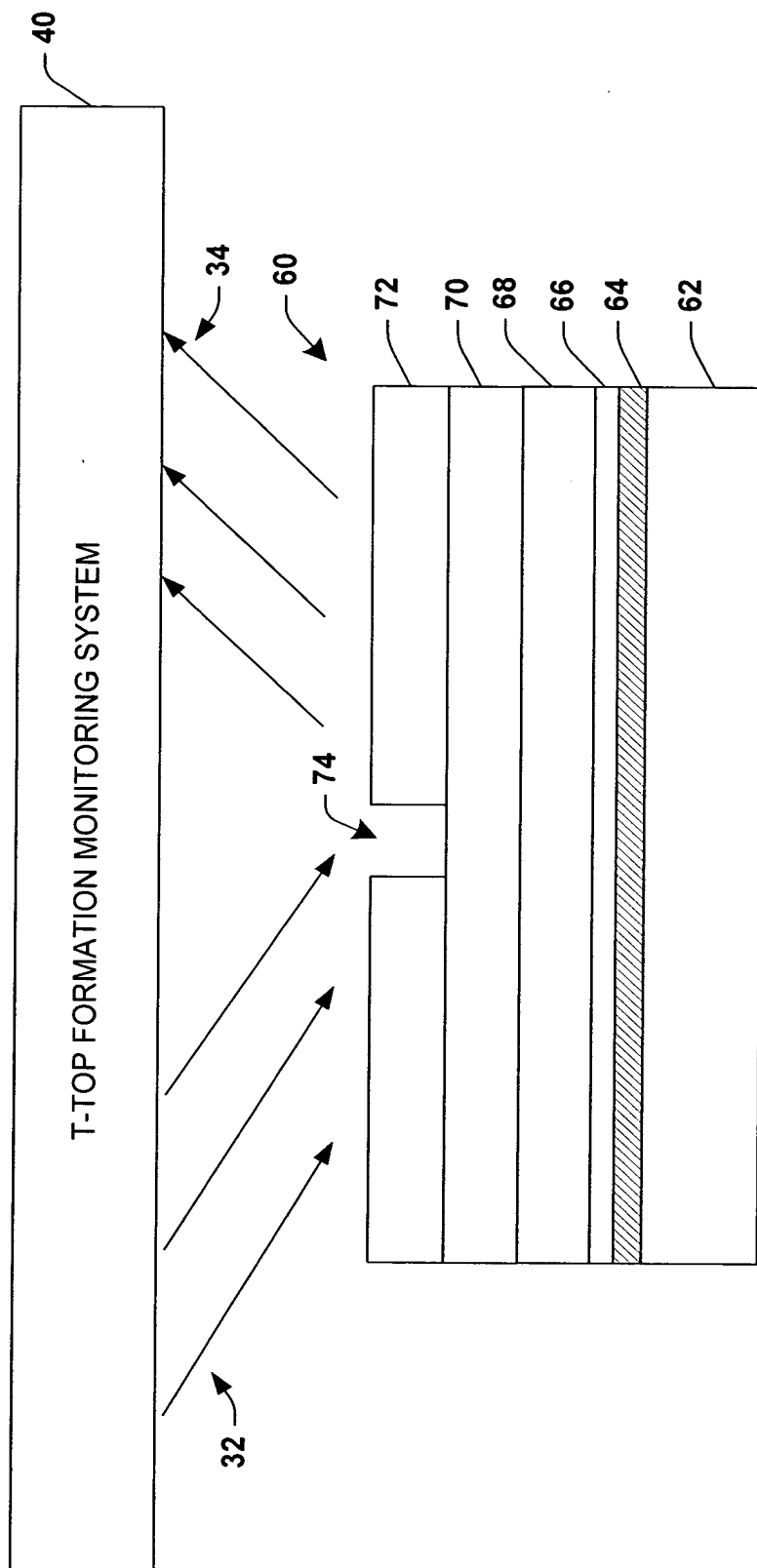


Fig. 4

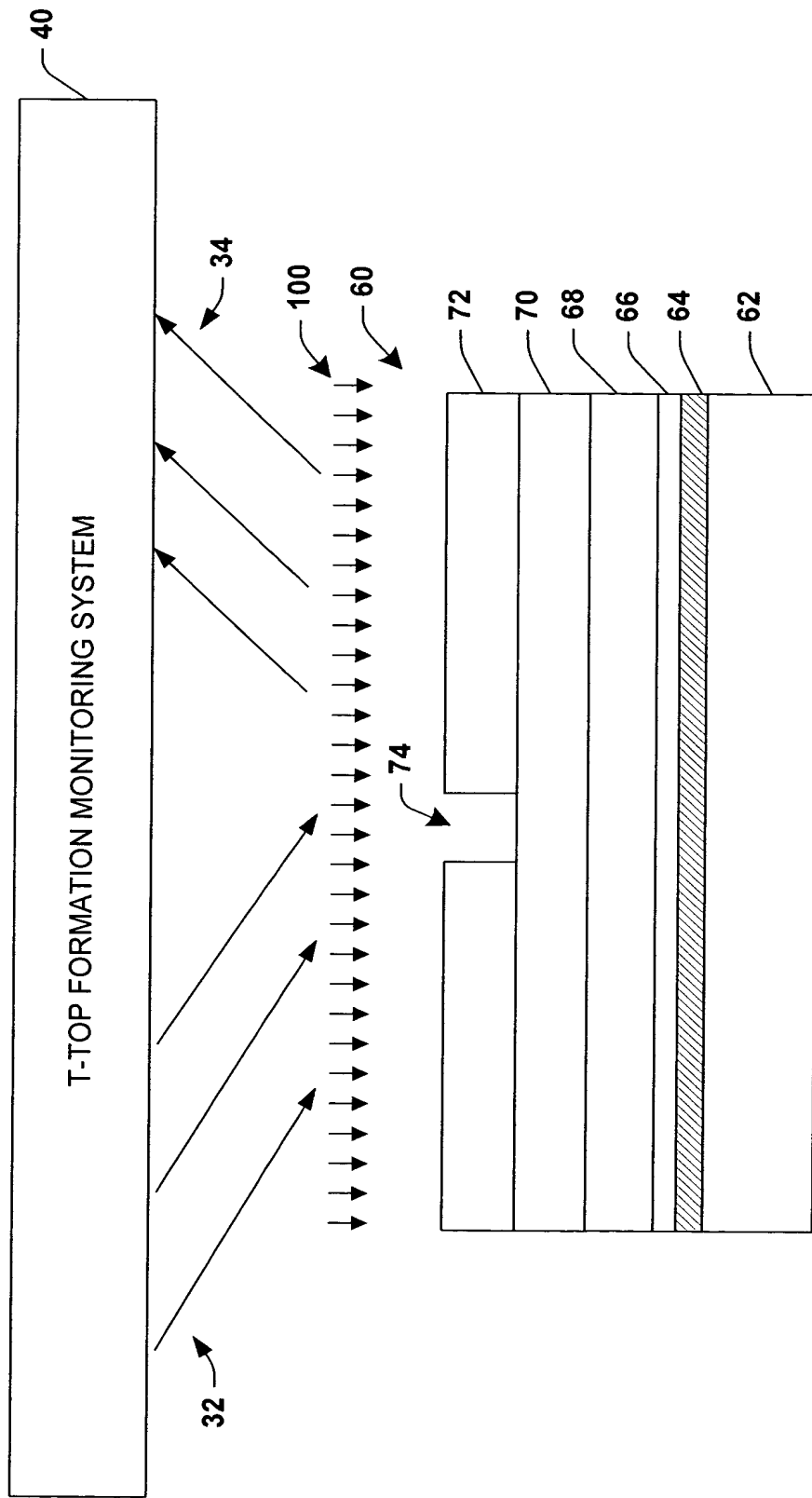


Fig. 5

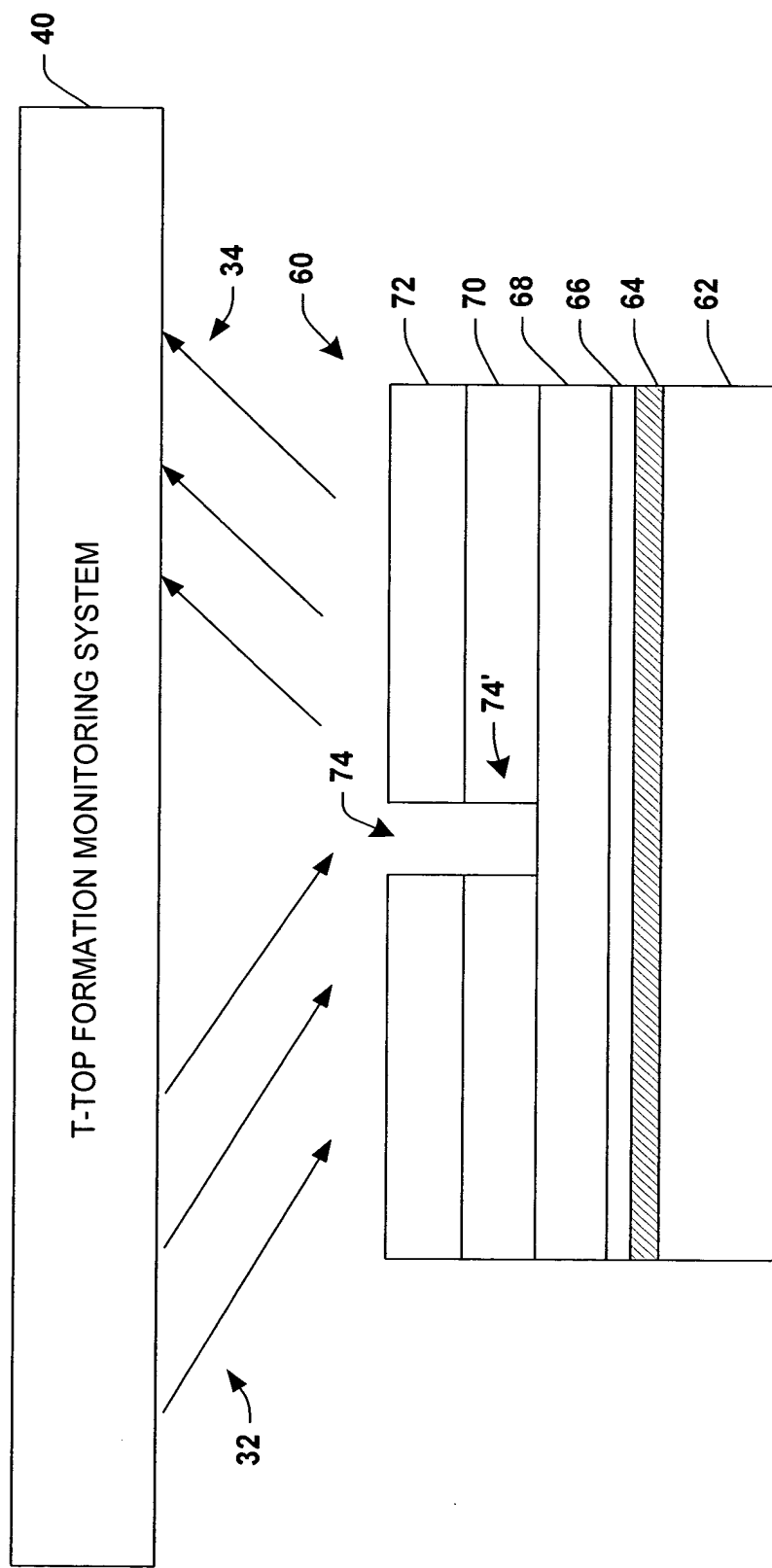


Fig. 6

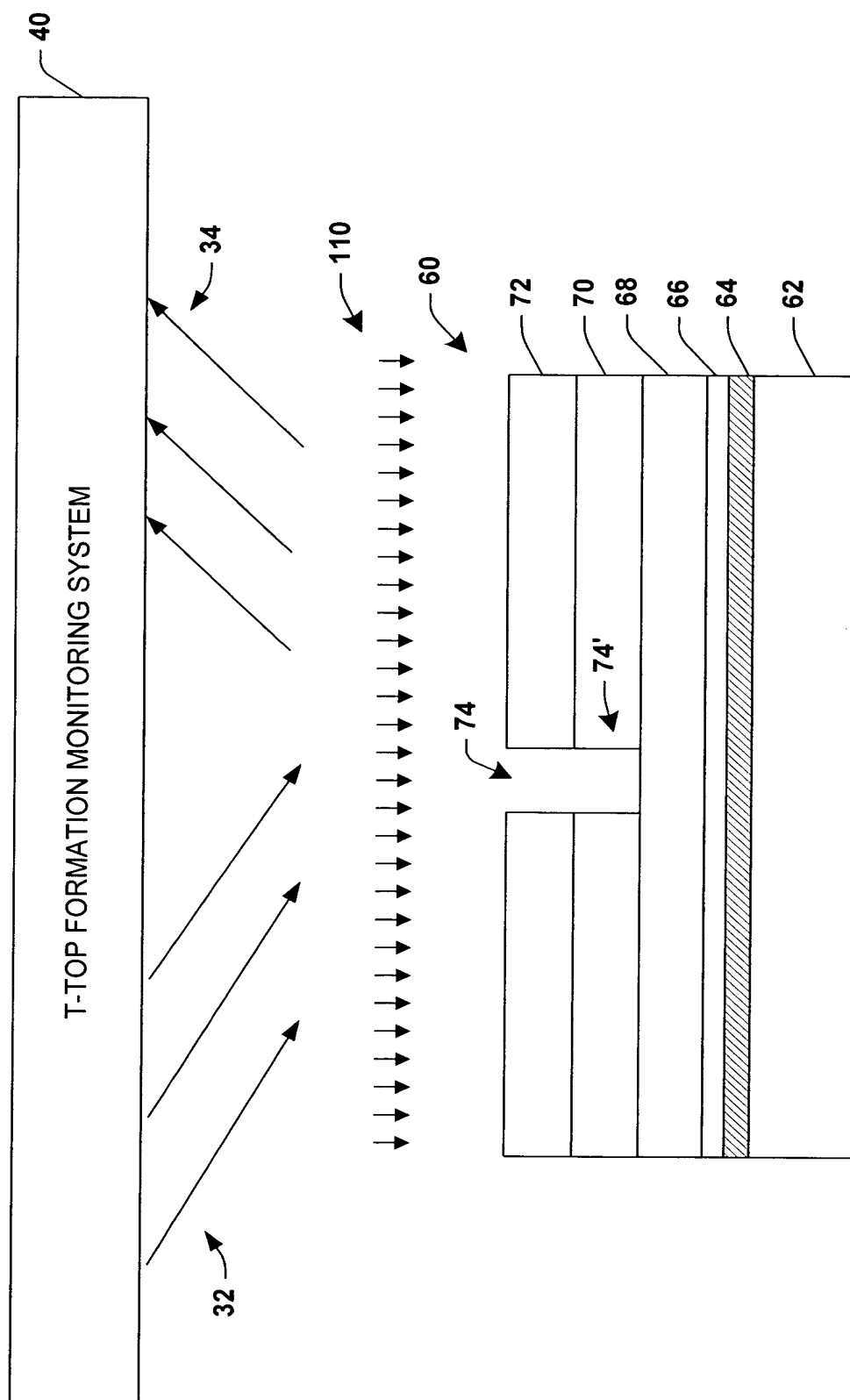


Fig. 7

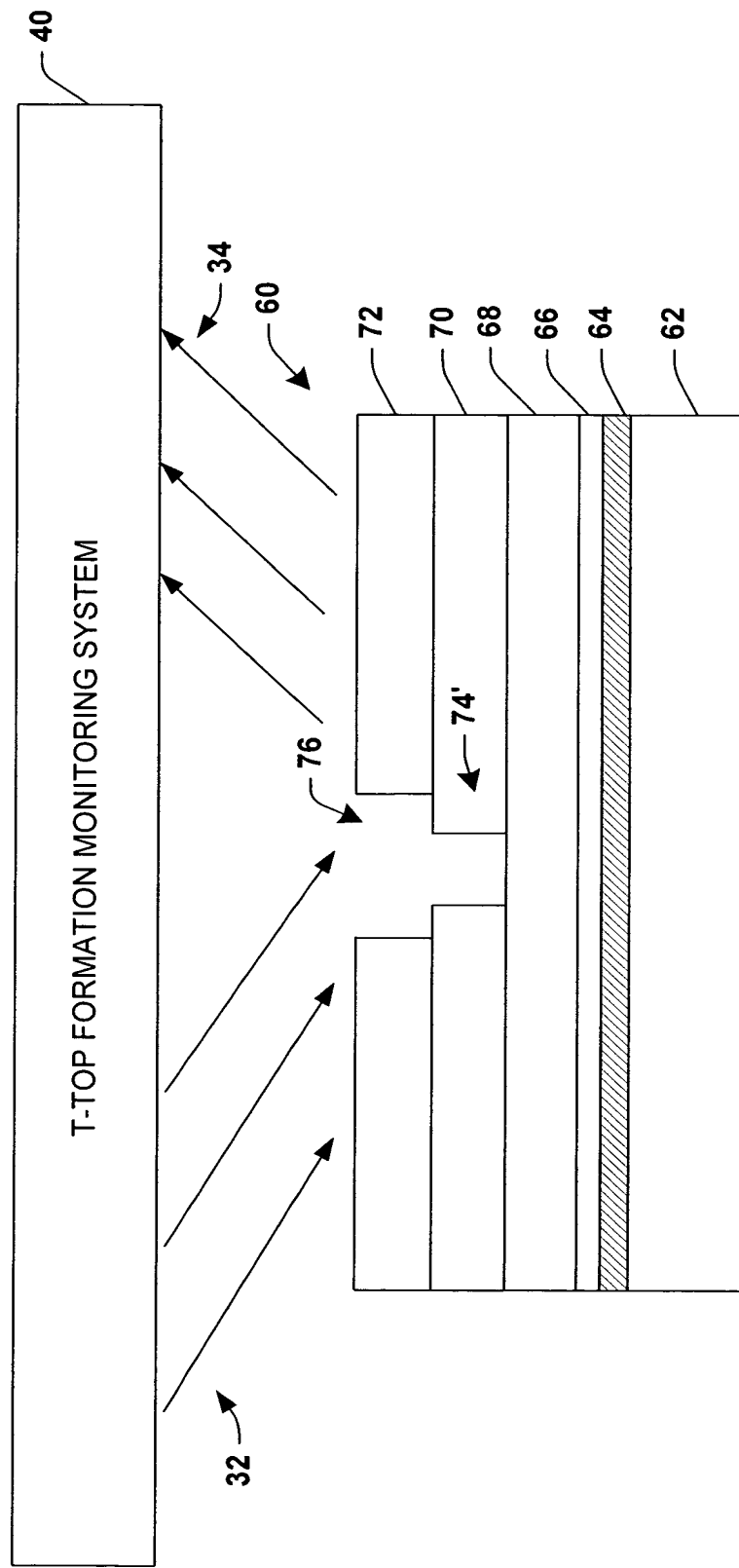


Fig. 8

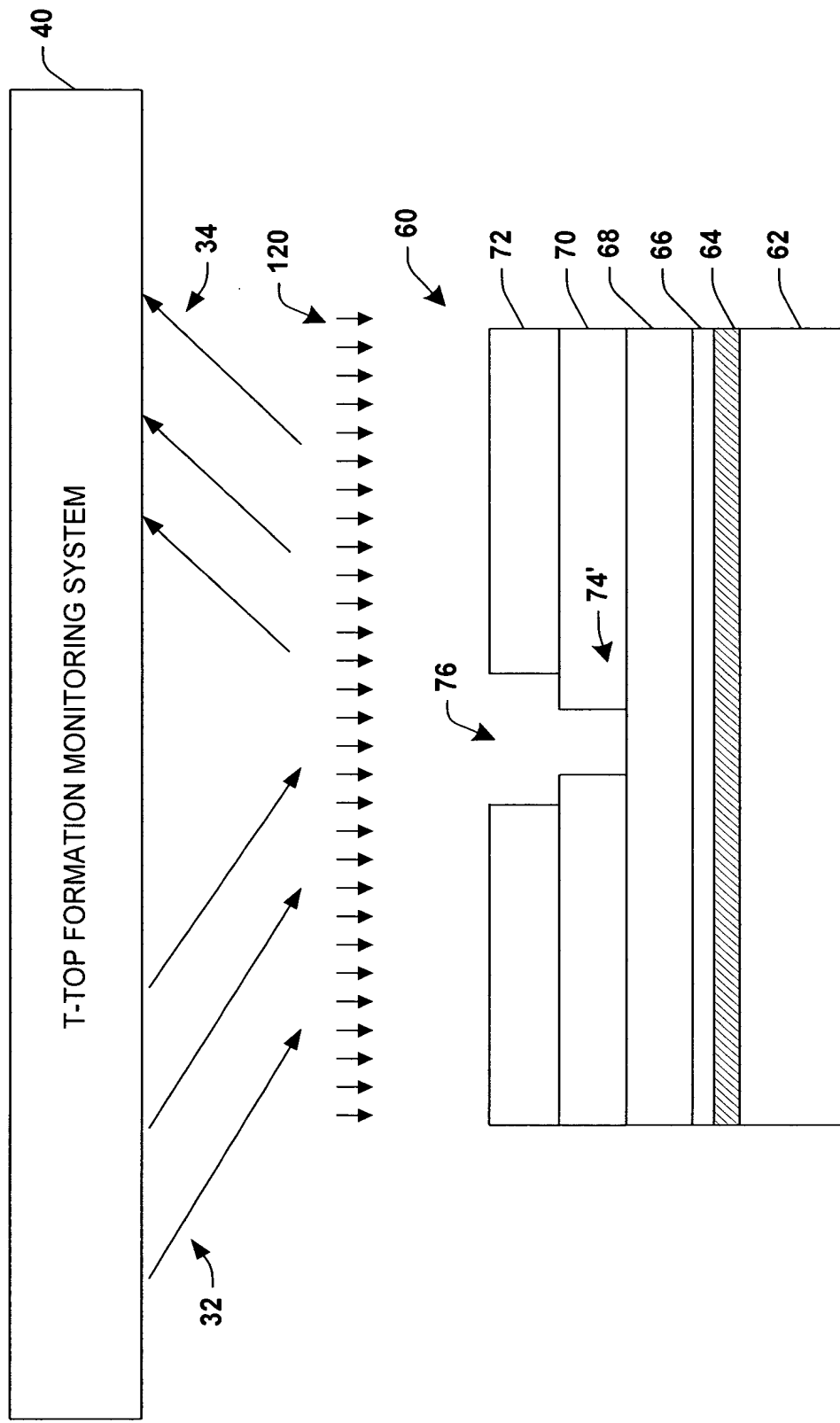


Fig. 9

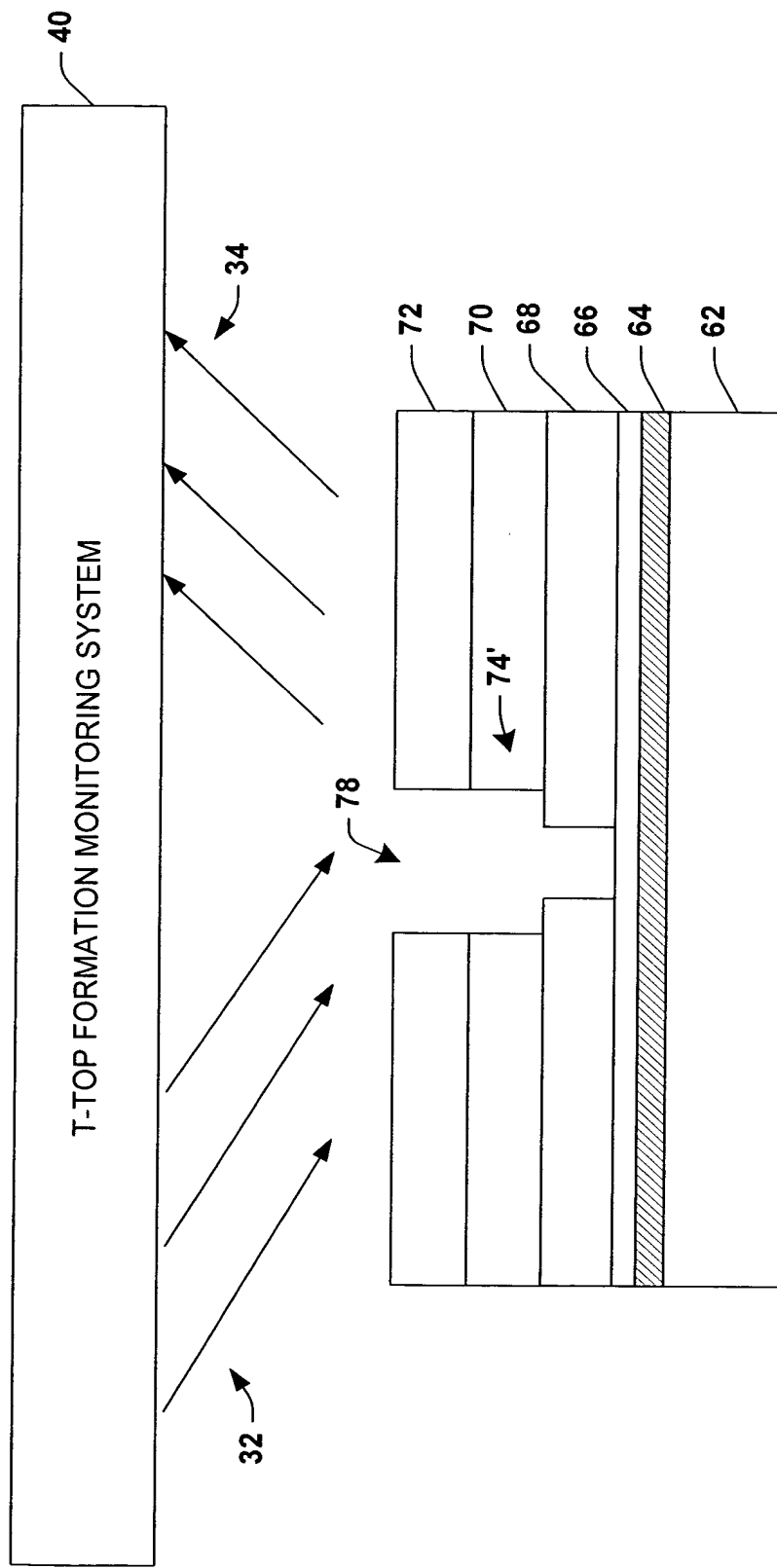


Fig. 10

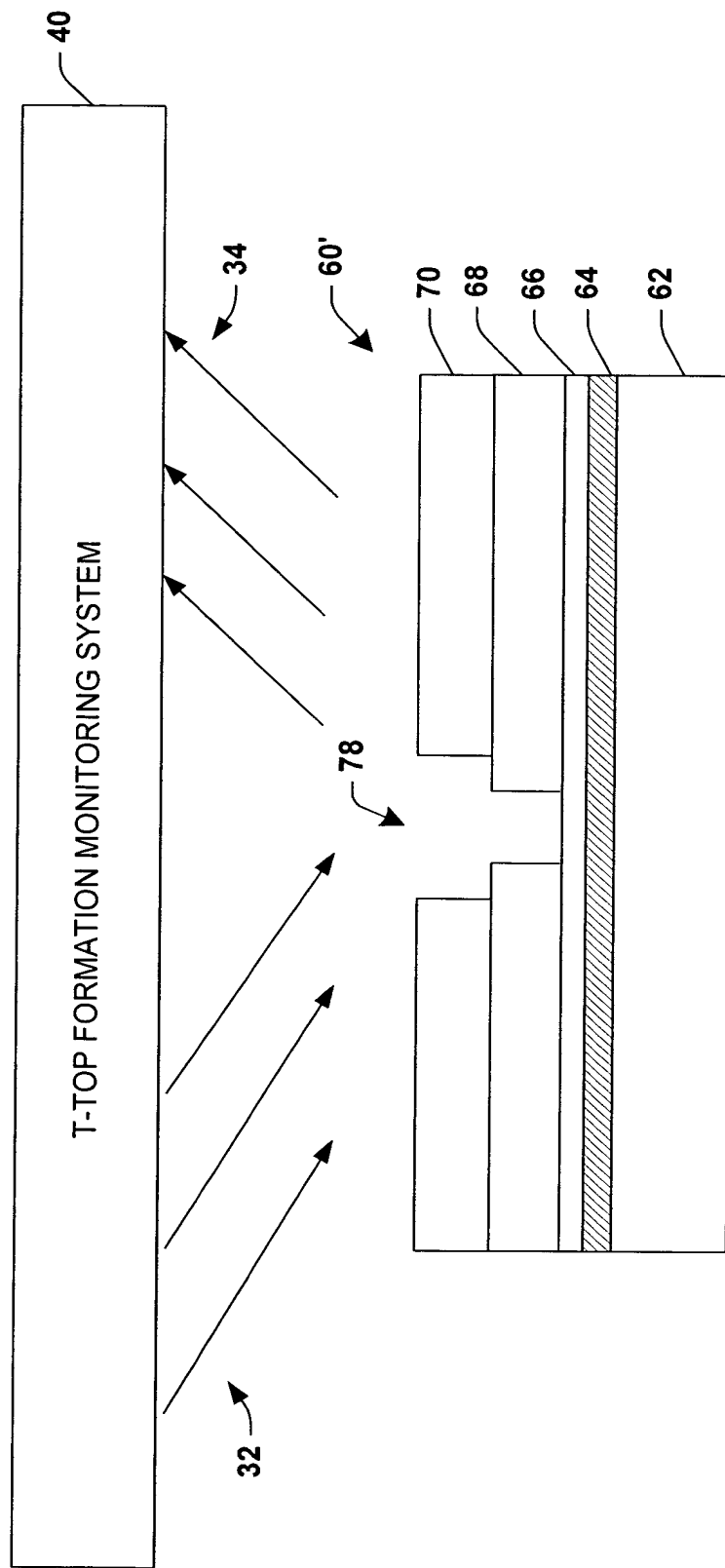


Fig. 11

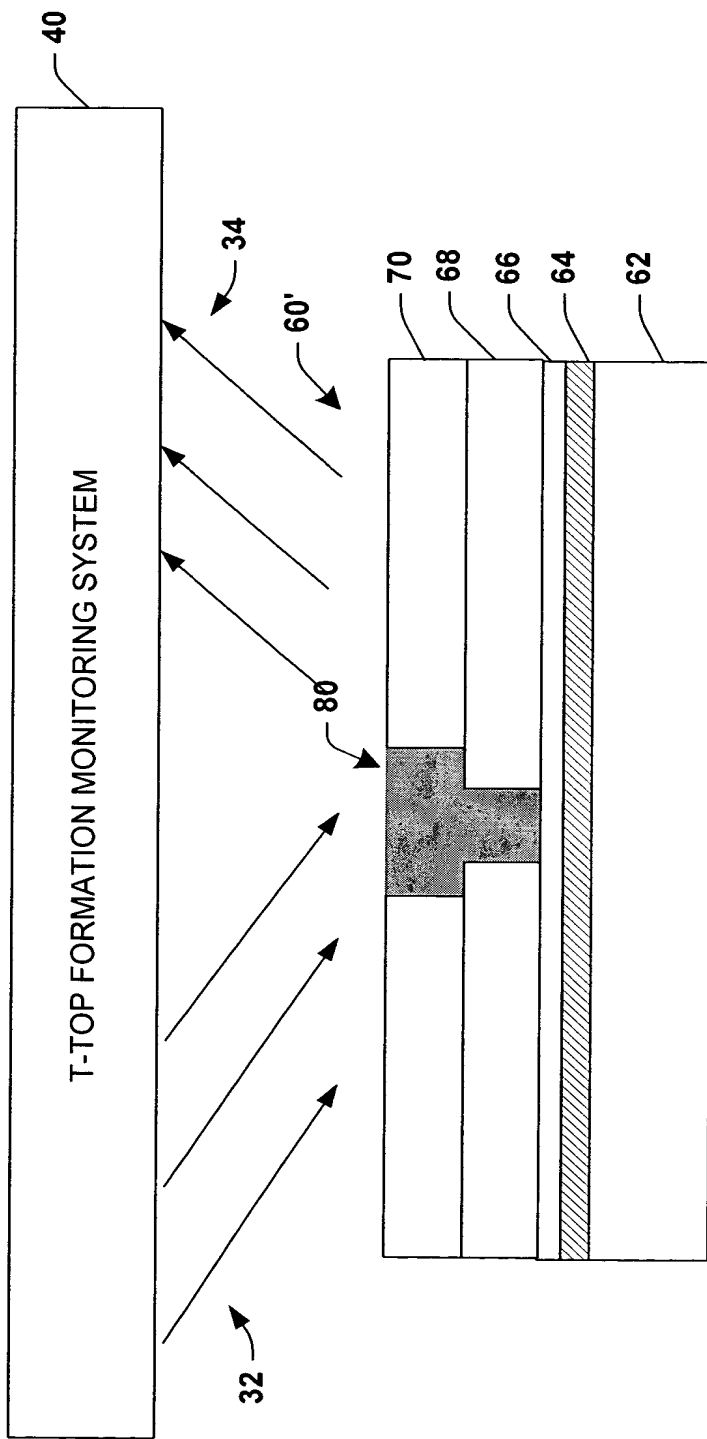


Fig. 12

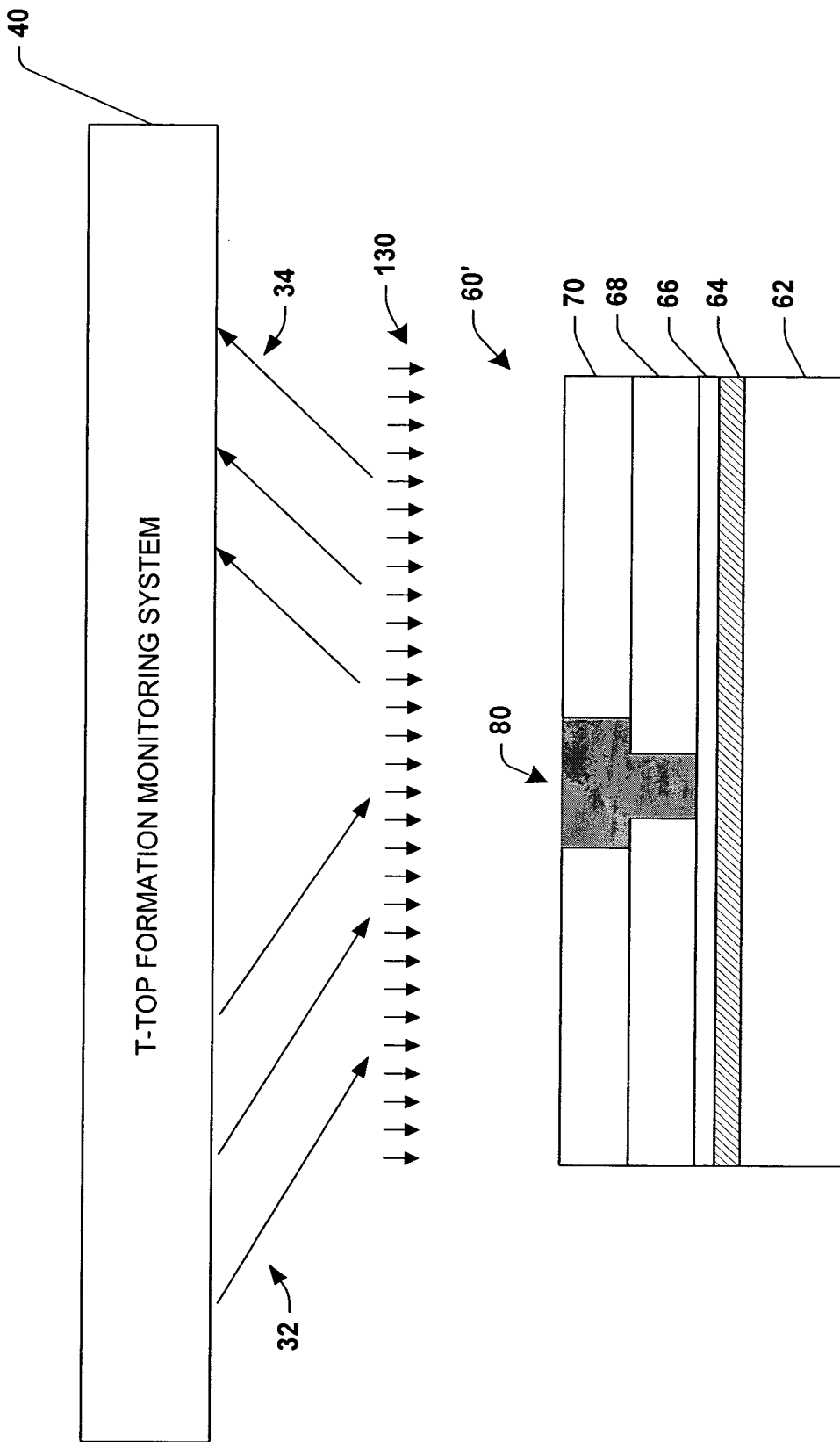


Fig. 13

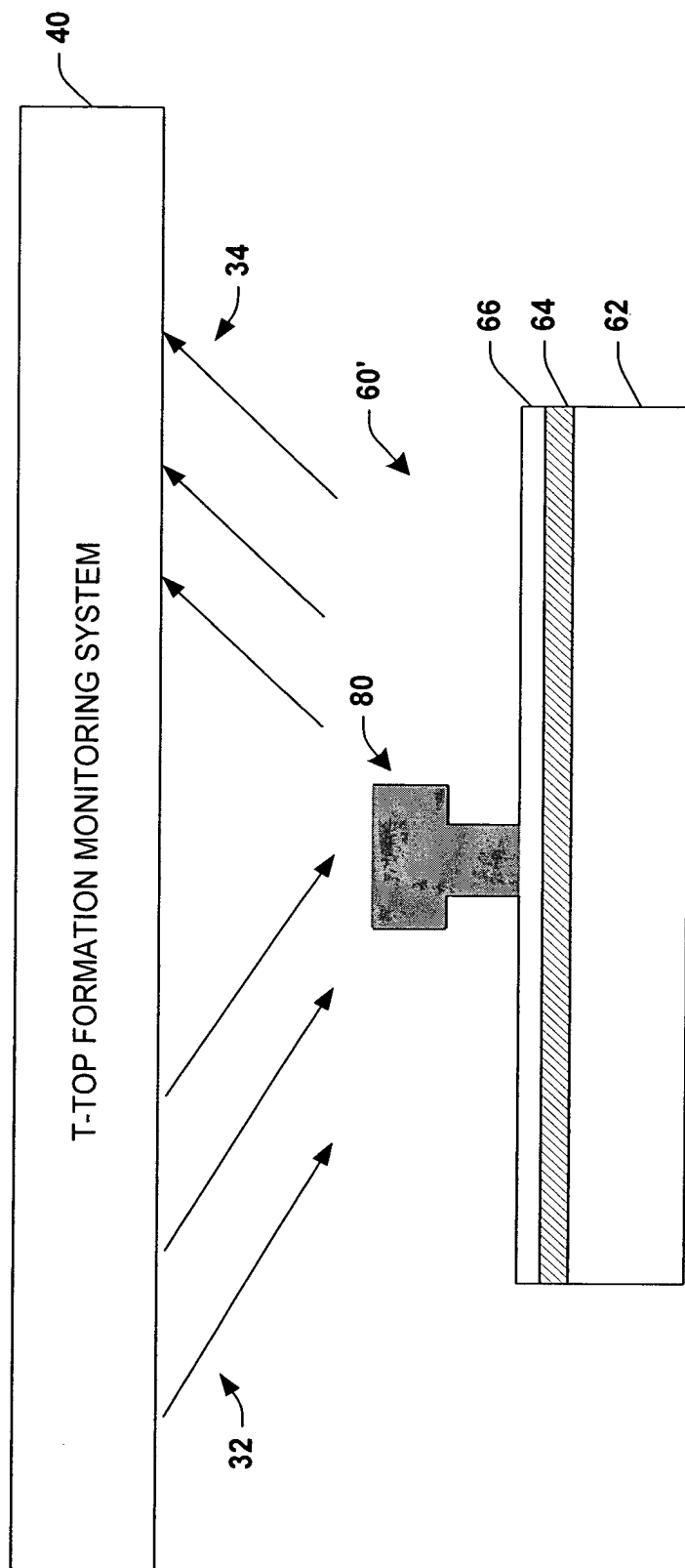


Fig. 14

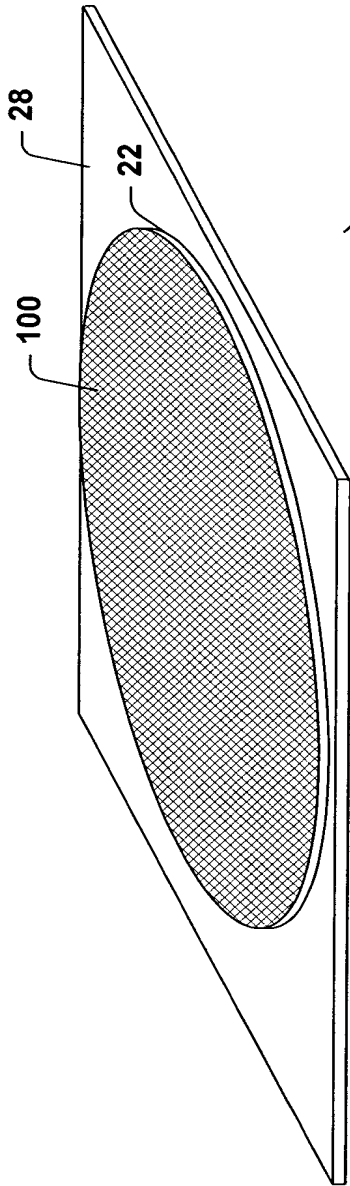


Fig. 15

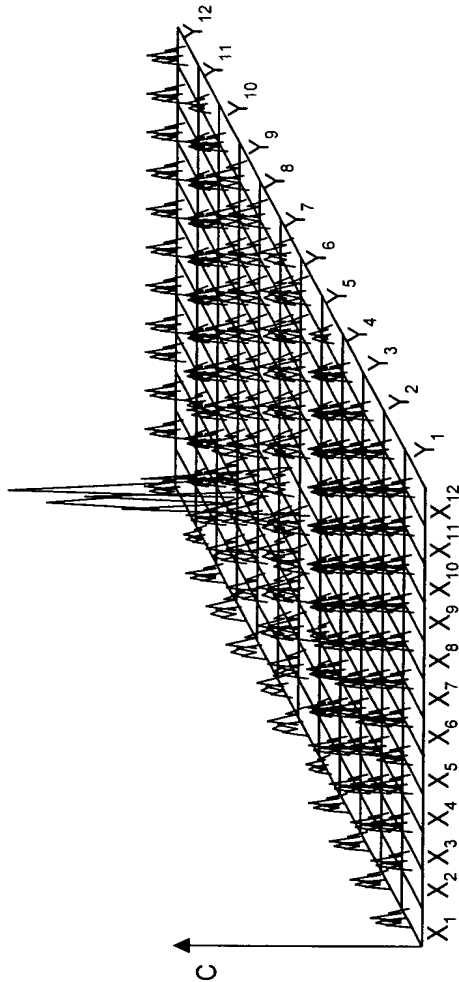


Fig. 16

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	X ₁₀	X ₁₁	X ₁₂
Y ₁	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₂	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₃	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₄	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₅	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₆	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₇	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₈	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₉	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₁₀	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₁₁	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A
Y ₁₂	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A	T _A

Fig. 17

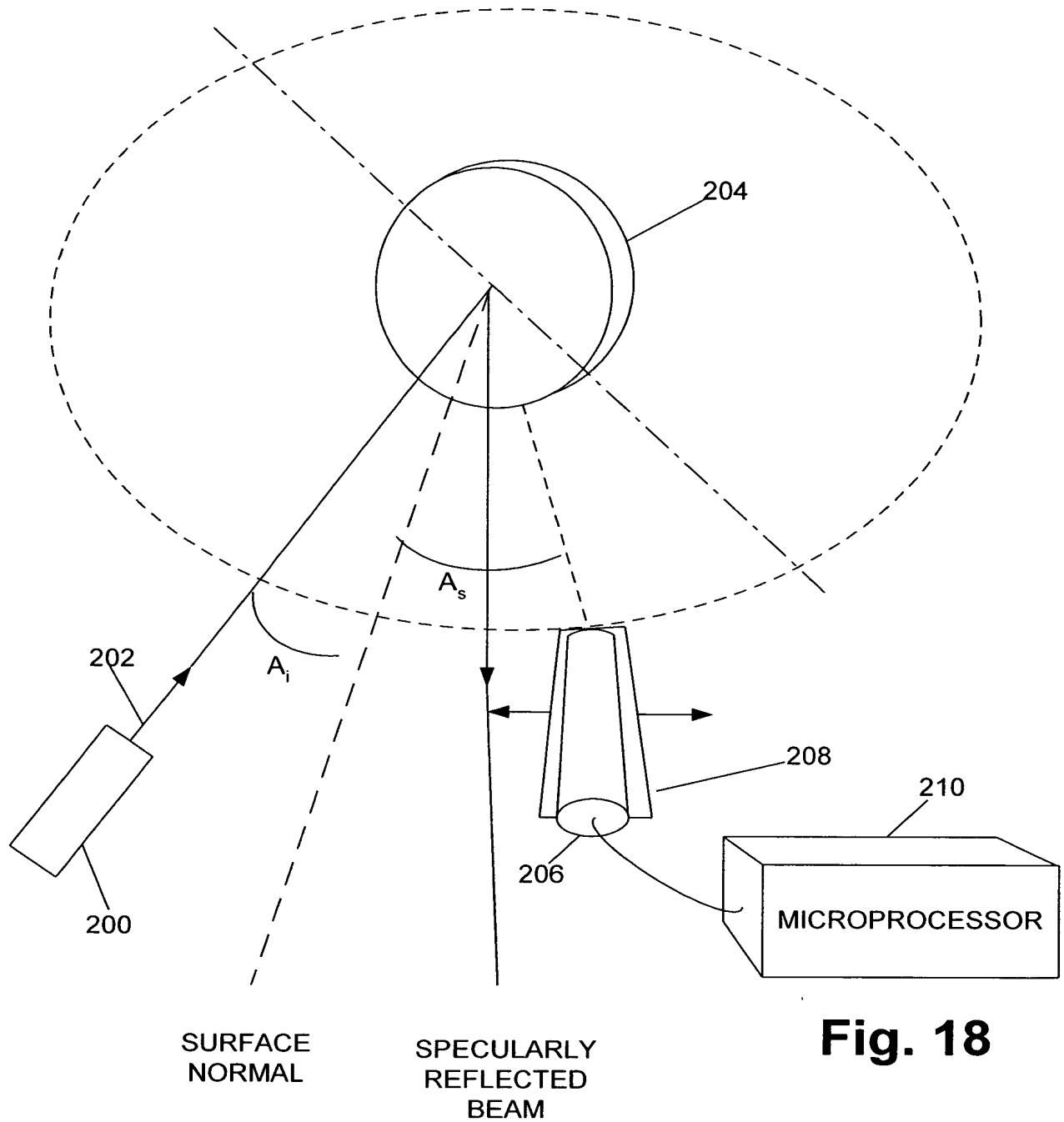


Fig. 18

Figure 1 consists of 15 small plots arranged in a grid, showing the relationship between the number of species (S) and the number of individuals (N) for various taxa. The plots are arranged in three rows. The top row shows 'All taxa', 'Invertebrates', 'Vertebrates', and 'Plants'. The middle row shows 'Fungi', 'Mammals', 'Birds', and 'Reptiles'. The bottom row shows 'Amphibians', 'Fish', 'Insects', 'Mollusks', and 'Arachnids'. Each plot has a y-axis labeled 'Number of species' and an x-axis labeled 'Number of individuals'. The data points are represented by open circles. The plots show a general trend of increasing species richness with increasing number of individuals, with some taxa showing a steeper slope than others.

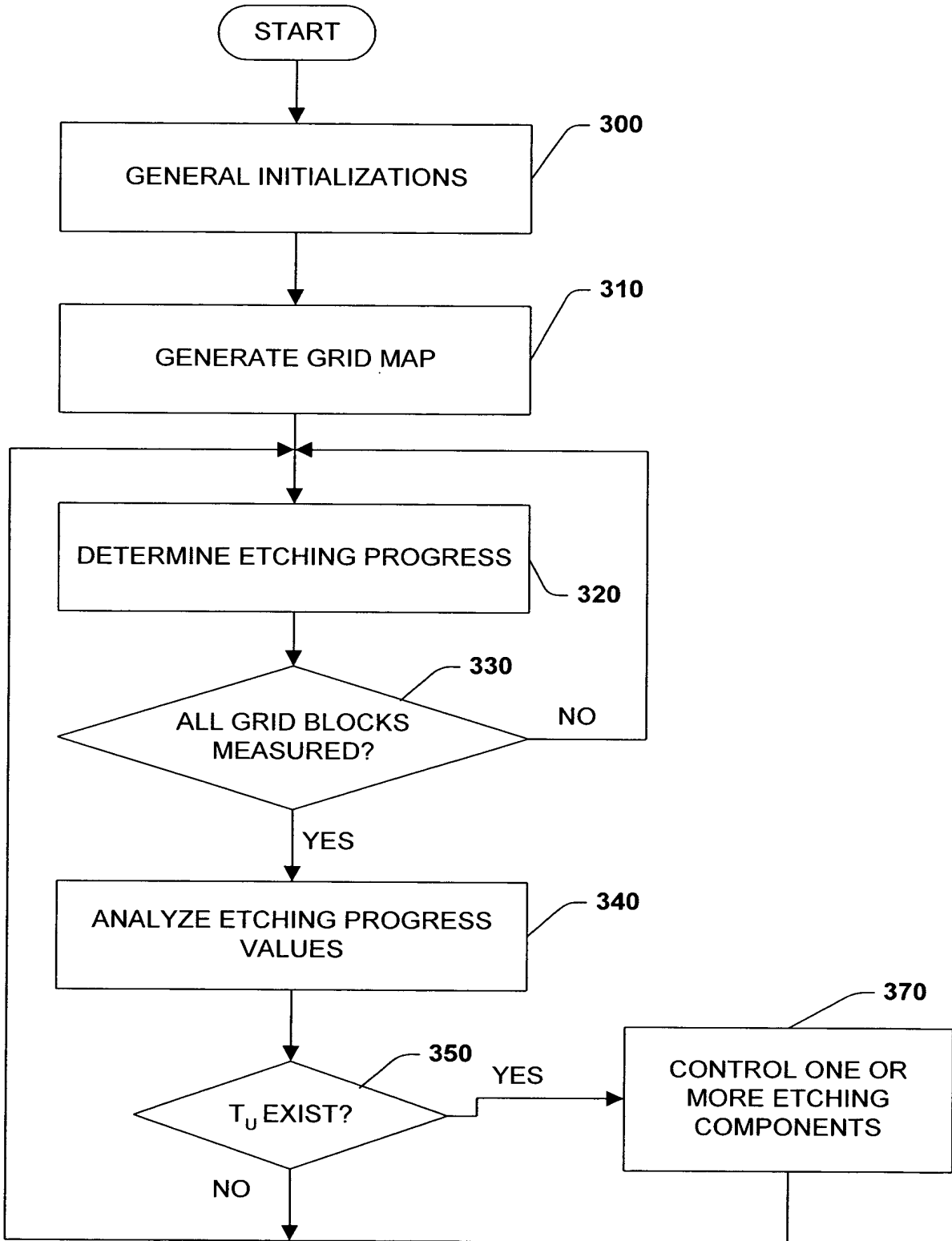


Fig. 19

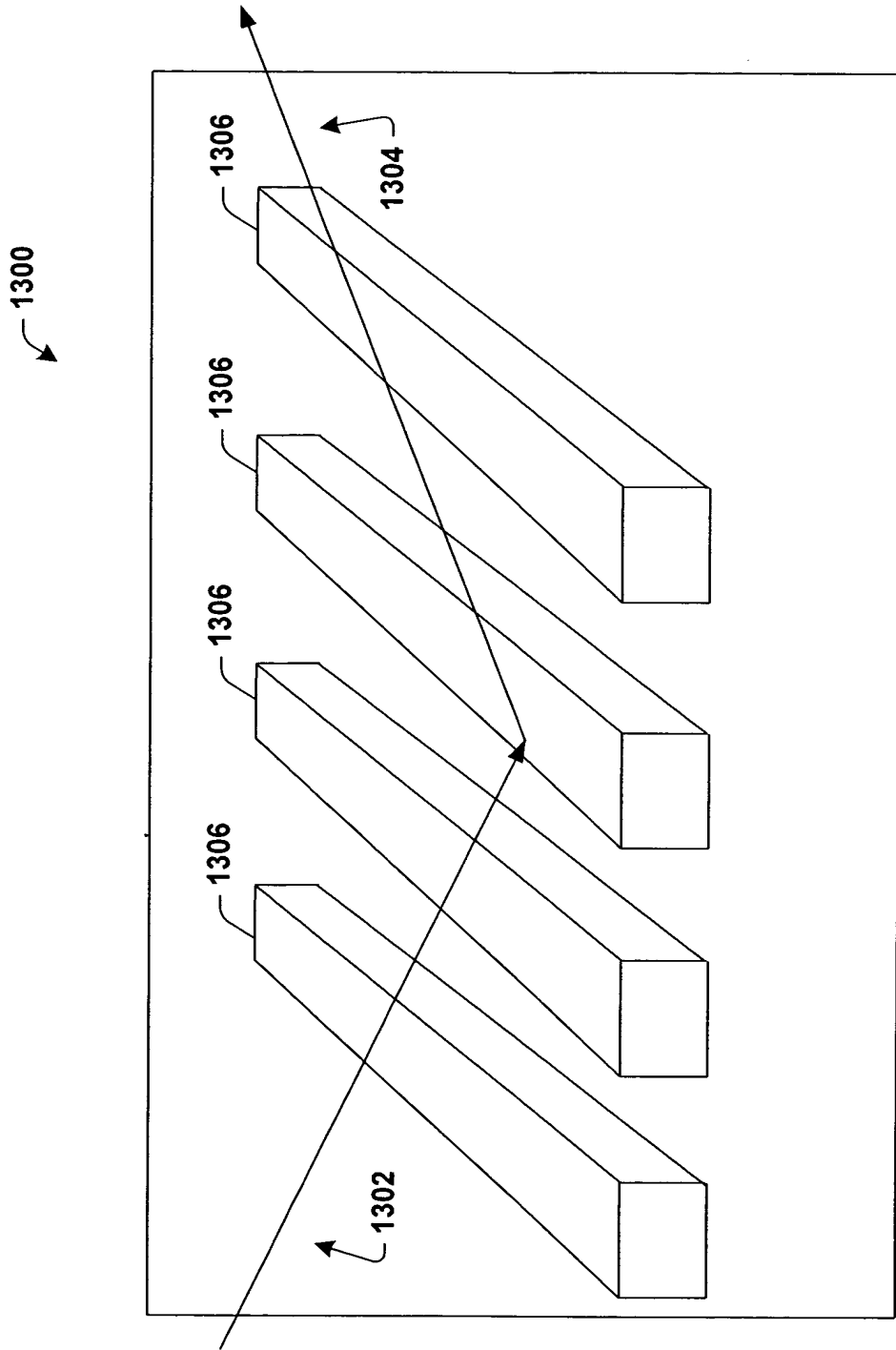


FIG. 20

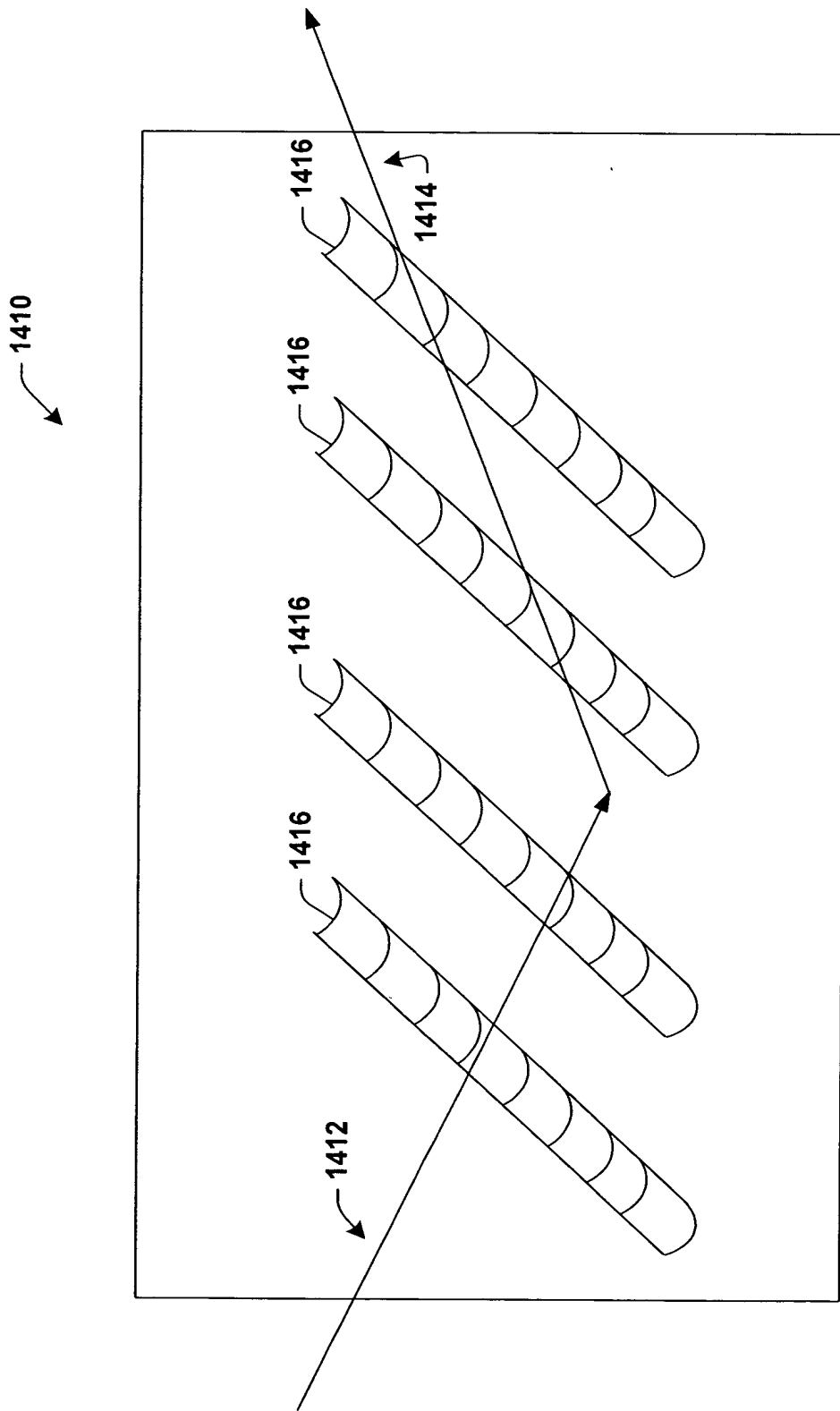


FIG. 21

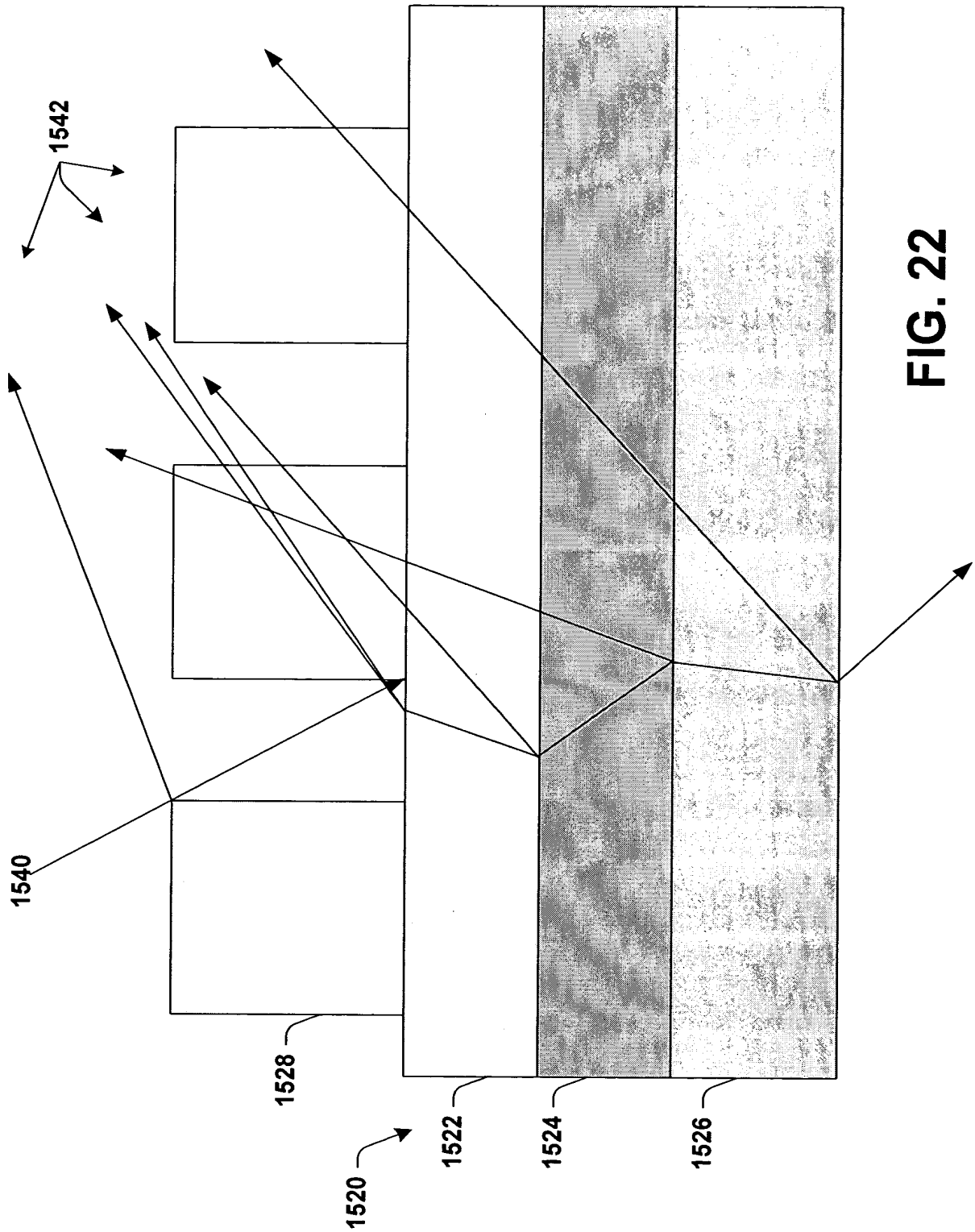


FIG. 22

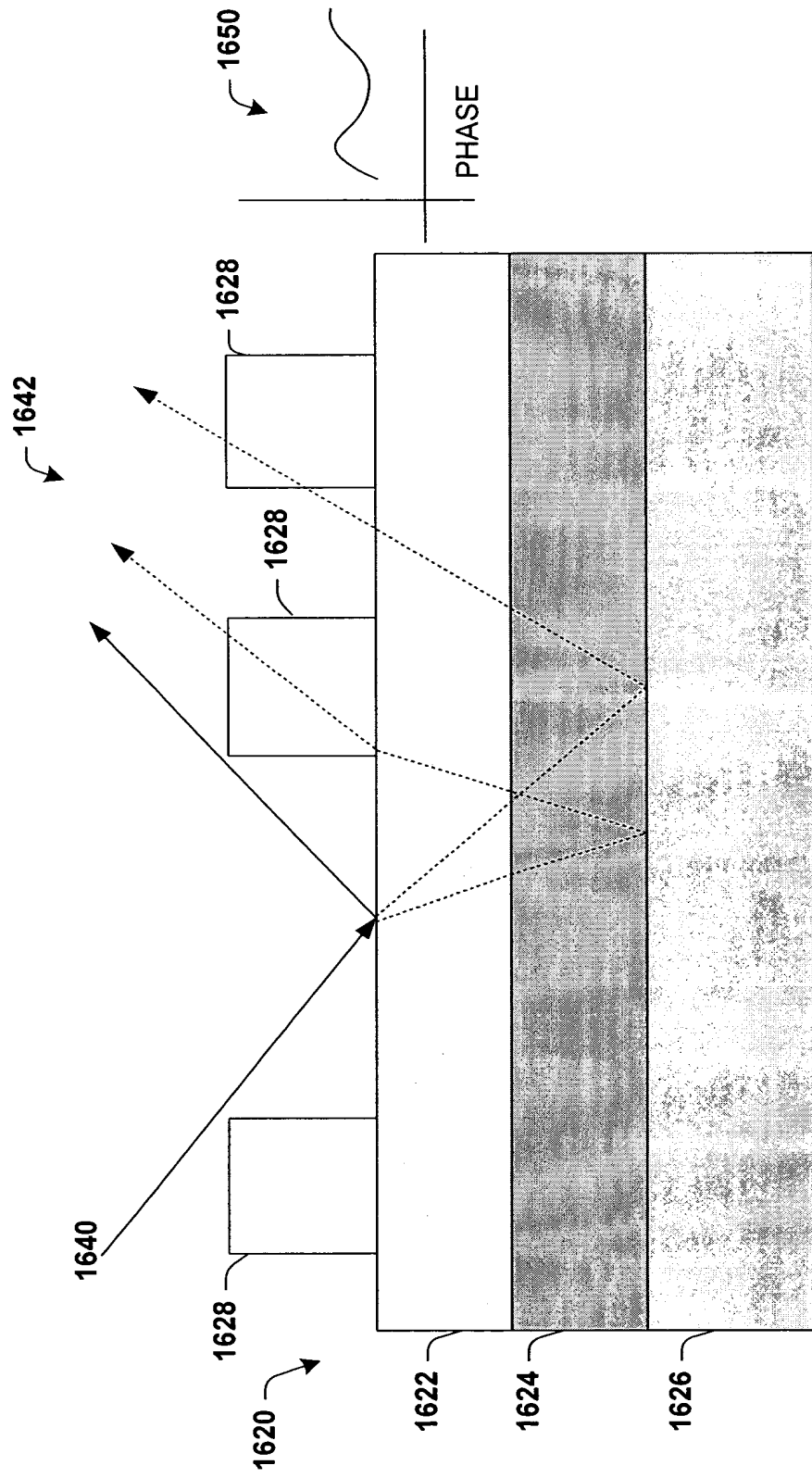


FIG. 23

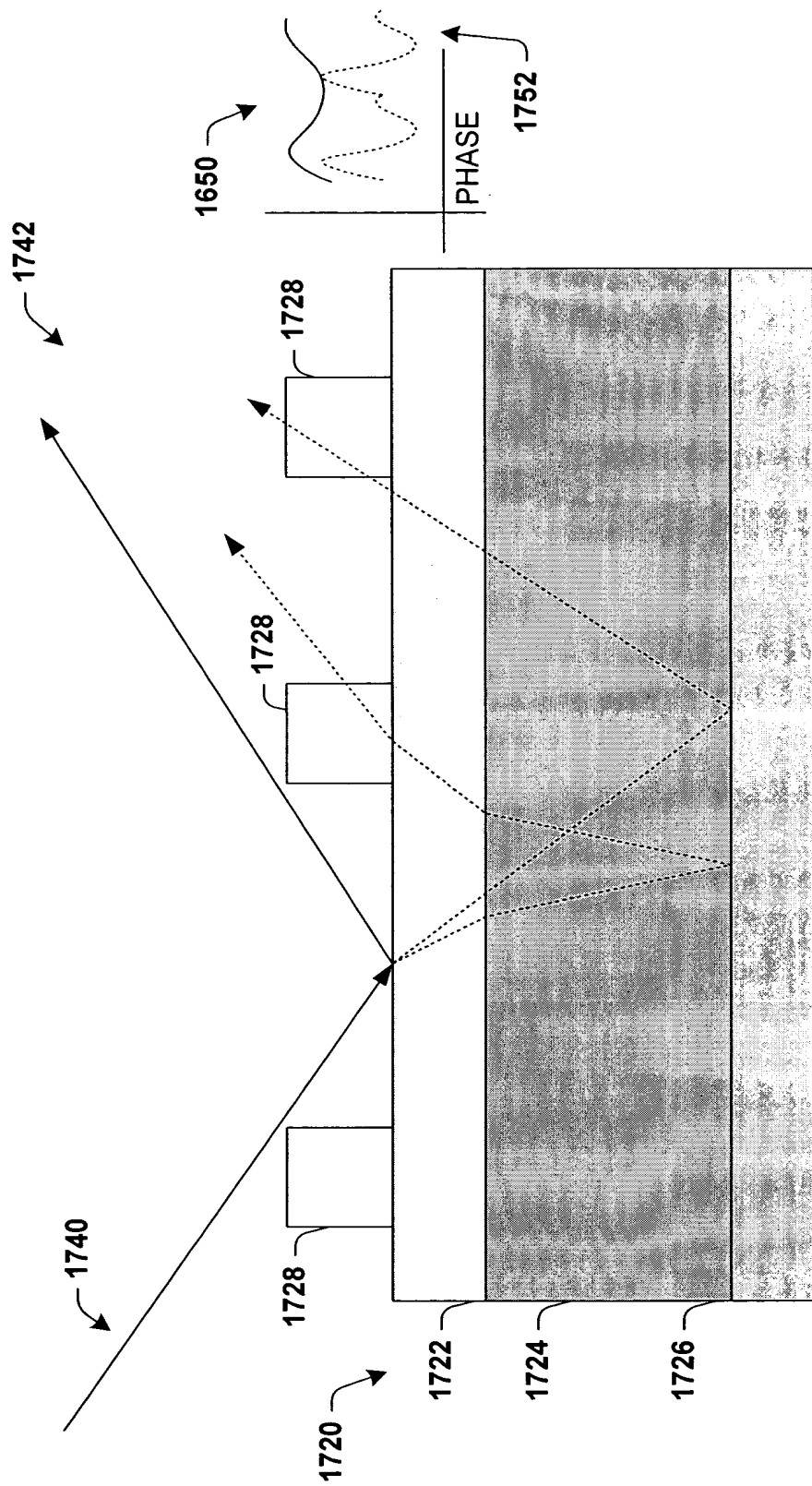


FIG. 24

The figure consists of two vertically stacked plots sharing a common x-axis representing Wavelength (nm) from 200 to 800.

The top plot, titled "Measured TanPsi signal", shows the measured TanPsi (y-axis, 0.1 to 0.9) versus Wavelength (nm). The curve exhibits several peaks and troughs, with a prominent peak around 260 nm (TanPsi ≈ 0.85) and another around 340 nm (TanPsi ≈ 0.65). The signal generally increases with wavelength, reaching a plateau around 0.75 for wavelengths above 700 nm.

The bottom plot, titled "Measured and Fitted CosDel", shows the measured (solid line) and fitted (dashed line) CosDel (y-axis, -1 to 1) versus Wavelength (nm). The measured CosDel curve shows significant oscillations, with a deep minimum around 330 nm (CosDel ≈ -0.5) and a sharp peak around 470 nm (CosDel ≈ 1.0). The fitted curve (dashed line) closely follows the measured curve, indicating a good fit of the model to the experimental data.

FIG. 25